

## TWO RAP PRESIDENT

### House Hears Democrats in Campaign Addresses.

#### COMPARE HIM TO HAMILTON

Representatives Stanley, of Kentucky, and Willett, of New York, indulged in some pointed remarks concerning the administration. Latter castigates his colleague.

Within a few minutes after the President's message was read in the House yesterday, two Democratic Representatives had committed verbal mayhem upon Mr. Roosevelt, his policies, and the administration in general.

Neither Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, who first tore the Rooseveltian policies to small and forlorn-looking tatters, nor Representative Willett, of New York, who explained how the President beats the Constitution into small, bits, minced words.

Both speakers brought out considerable applause from Democrats and Republicans, as both showed more than the "ordinary amount" of wit. Mr. Stanley began first. He compared President Roosevelt to Alexander Hamilton, not, it must be said, to the greater credit of the latter-day statesman. He said, in part:

**Mr. Stanley's Address.**  
"You need an emperor, because you are imperialists, but the nationalism of Hamilton has no resemblance to the imperialism of Roosevelt. Those two characters have only this in common, a profound contempt for the Constitution and everlasting impatience with its restraints."

"Hamilton, with a profound contempt for contemporary criticism and an indomitable purpose, built his immortal fame. Roosevelt is deterred by clamor and intoxicated with applause. Hamilton from his early boyhood dreamed of power; Roosevelt hungers for authority."

"Hamilton was a military genius, it is true, and had he lived twenty more years on his head he would have ranked the first general of the Revolution. He had a genius for order and for command, but he wore his immense sword with the dignity of a great commander."

"He did not wave it about his head, like a drum major. There was nothing of the big stick about Alexander Hamilton. This man performed more than he promised, meant more than he said. Your new imperialist is strenuous in speech and fickle in performance."

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell) sneers at Mr. Bryan as the 'redneck.' Bryan takes his followers by the hand; Roosevelt takes his partisans by the throat."

"The majority on that side of the House, if I mistake not, does not agree with him. In my politics, yet you dare not murmur nor resist. Twice only, in all his strenuous career have you raised your trembling hands. Once you refused to allow him to simplify spelling, and you put the inscription back on the door."

**An "Atrocious Crime."**  
"Oh, Mr. Chairman, when I think of that atrocious crime, that effort of the President to take 'In God we trust' off the dollars that we used to have, Mr. Harriman said it destroyed our faith in railroads; Morgan said it destroyed our faith in high finance; and Roosevelt comes along and destroys the last vestige of Republicanism ever see that there is a God."

Mr. Chairman, did it never enter the head of the President—and what, in the name of God, is it that never entered the head of the President that he could have brought some hope to his broken-hearted followers if, instead of effacing the motto from the coins, he had caused to be indented upon the back of those curlew blue clearing-house certificates some such words as this 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.'"

**What Willett Said.**  
Mr. Willett, who was next in the smiling game, threw his stones at the President and at the Representative from the President's district at the same time. An opening was unwittingly made for him by the gentleman from the Oyster Bay district (Mr. Cocks), and the agile gentleman from New York stepped in.

Mr. Cocks directed the attention of the House to a criticism of the President made by Mr. Willett a few days ago, and said his only purpose in noticing it was to apologize for Mr. Willett, who, like the President, was a constituent of his.

Though Mr. Willett represented a New York City district in the House, he said, he lived in Far Rockaway. Four years ago Mr. Cocks had what he described as the pleasure of running against Mr. Willett for Congress, and in the contest Mr. Willett was an also ran.

He wished he could run against him again on such a platform as he had laid down in Congress. What Mr. Willett had said concerning President Roosevelt was of such little moment that he would not trouble the House with a reply to it.

To this castigation Mr. Willett made this reply:

"When my colleague (Mr. Sulzer) insisted upon knowing who it was the gentleman from Far Rockaway, Cocks was directing his remarks against me, he replied, 'Mr. Willett I think is his name.' If there is any name indelibly impressed upon the mind of Mr. Cocks, it is the name of Willett. (Laughter and applause.)"

"I had the honor of running against this gentleman in a district normally Republican by 15,000. If you had seen his coat-tails as he followed me you would have been astonished at the agility with which he got up and down the counties behind me. (Laughter.)"

**Some Gay Repartee.**  
Mr. Cocks—Will the gentleman please indicate at what election there was a Republican majority of 15,000?

Mr. Willett—I say the district normally had 15,000 majority.

Mr. Cocks—I assume we never had a normal vote in the district.

Mr. Willett—You never drew the normal majority. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cocks—What candidate ever did receive 15?

Mr. Sulzer—Gov. Morton; over 15,000.

Mr. Willett continued: "The great complaint that has been made concerning my remarks which have been addressed to the occupant of the White House, has been that that poor, weak, insufficient little man has been unable to answer back."

"The gentleman says if he thought what I have said in the way of criticism of the President would have any effect upon the President, or in any way detract from his popularity, or in any way influence him, he would extend his remarks further."

"Why, of course, anything that I say will not influence him. Anything that the Constitution of the United States says does not influence him. Anything that millions of needy people of this land are saying does not influence him."

**A Severe Arraignment.**  
"When the man who represents the district from which the President of the United States comes stands on this floor and says he has nothing to say in defense of the President, after the usurpation of that office, it is a startling exhibition of unpatriotic representation in this mighty hall."

## YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

The Aldrich bill was taken up for final consideration, and occupied practically the entire day's session.

The President's second special message of the week was read in the Senate, and the Senate adjourned until next Monday.

### HOUSE.

The message of the President to Congress was read in the House.

In Committee of the Whole the House considered the agricultural appropriation bill. Campaign speeches were in order.

At 5:15 the committee arose, and the House adjourned until next Monday.

### ASKS CONFERENCE ON BILL.

**Senate Disagrees to Amendments to Tuberculosis Measure.**

Senator Gallinger yesterday secured a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the tuberculosis bill, and asked that a conference be requested of the House and that conference be appointed.

In addition to Mr. Gallinger, the Vice President named Senators Dillingham and Paynter, both members of the District Committee, as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The House amendments are considered to practically nullify the provisions of the bill relating to the disinfection of infected premises and the compulsory reporting of suspected cases of the disease.

Senator Gallinger has studied carefully the subject of tuberculosis, and believes that the city cannot afford to be governed by half-way measures in attempting to control it. He believes that a physician of long experience and great ability, Senator Gallinger is an authority upon the matter in which he is interesting himself for the good of the people of Washington.

In his report accompanying the bill when it was reported to the Senate and passed, Senator Gallinger showed that Washington is far behind her sister cities in precautions intended to lessen the virulence of the white plague.

### WILFLEY CRITICISM MODIFIED

**Shanghai Judge Is Not Harshly Treated in Report.**

**House Committee Tones Down Its Findings in Impeachment Proceedings.**

As a result of criticisms made at a meeting of the Committee on Judiciary yesterday, the subcommittee which investigated the impeachment charges against Leobus R. Wilfley, of Shanghai, China, toned down its report, in which it severely arraigned the judge.

As the subcommittee's report was originally prepared, it said among other things:

"Such acts of legal oppression and of abuse of judicial discretion lie at the base of these charges. They are made before the House of Representatives in the form prescribed by law and custom, and are presented as a question of high privilege upon the floor of the House of Representatives."

This followed a statement in the report that while Judge Wilfley's administration of justice in Shanghai had been unnecessarily rigorous and harsh, no evidence had been submitted warranting a presentation of articles of impeachment to the House.

The subcommittee yesterday interpolated the following:

"If Judge Wilfley were permitted to be heard, he might minimize, modify, or entirely refute the charges—the committee does not find these charges to be facts established by testimony but only probable allegations contained in the memorial."

Among the charges upon which the resolution of inquiry was based was one that Judge Wilfley was guilty of gross favoritism and misuse of his powers as judge in cases specified; further, that he was guilty of corrupt conduct; further, that while pretending to conduct that office in the interest of reforms and purifying the city of Shanghai, he had permitted the establishment of a company in Shanghai to carry on a business that was unlawful in the United States.

The conclusion of the subcommittee is that the actual facts upon which the charges were based would not justify convictions. The subcommittee adds, however, that the charges against Wilfley stated in the memorial are continued:

"If Judge Wilfley's judicial acts in the future are marked by the rigorous and inflexible harshness imputed to him, he will long as a portentious cloud over his new career, and his conduct, impeding the administration of justice and challenging the integrity of American institutions."

The conclusion of the subcommittee seems to be of the opinion that the subcommittee should have excluded from its report conclusions in criticism of Judge Wilfley inasmuch as nothing was developed in the inquiry justifying impeachment.

### WANTS COMMERCE FREED.

**Senator Foraker Introduces Bill to Amend Trust Laws.**

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday designed to free commerce from the restraints of the Sherman act and other statutory regulations. It is a brief document, in effect, as follows:

"That nothing in the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in the act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes, approved August 27, 1894, or anything in the act amendatory of, supplementary to, and of said acts, shall hereafter be construed or held to prohibit any contract, agreement, or combination that is not in unreasonable restraint of trade or of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States."

### WOULD CURE RAILROAD ILLS

**Chairman Knapp Says Uniform Bill of Lading Is Needed.**

A uniform bill of lading, binding on the carrier and shipper alike, having the endorsement of the Federal government, would remedy one of the evils in interstate commerce, according to a statement made before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce yesterday by Mr. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Uniformity in bills of lading, such uniformity to be prescribed by the government, Chairman Knapp said, would give this class of paper stability as negotiable instruments. Such bills would be binding upon the carrier whose agent issued them in much the same sense and to the same extent that a bank is liable when it certifies a check.

### Order Your SPRING

—clothes now and have the advantage of selecting from the greatest variety of distinctively new fabrics. Exclusive Imported Novelties in Suits and Overcoats.

Write us your inspection.

**E. H. Snyder & Co., Tailors,**  
131 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW.

## MAY PASS IT TO DAY

### Aldrich Bill Nearing End of Senate Career.

#### RESERVES PROPOSITION IS UP

**Johnston's Amendment to Be Considered—Change Proposed by Heyburn Is Voted Down—Interest on Government Deposits Amended—Committee to Committee.**

Unless more determined opposition than was shown yesterday should develop, Senator Aldrich expects to get his emergency currency bill through the Senate today.

The Senator from Rhode Island adhered to his determination to insist that no other business be considered until the currency bill should have been disposed of, and aside from the reading of the President's message and the introduction of a few bills, the entire session yesterday was given to the consideration of the Aldrich bill. Several of the amendments were disposed of, but the more important ones went over until today.

Senator Heyburn's amendment proposing to compel all national banks to keep their reserves in the city of New York, in lawful money, and making the legal reserve of all national banks 15 per cent of their outstanding deposits, was voted down by an overwhelming vote, only Mr. Heyburn and Senator Gore voting for the amendment. The objection to the amendment was that it reduced the required reserves of the city banks below the present requirement, and the Democratic Senators, most of whom favor an amendment to protect the reserves of the banks, voted against it with the Republicans.

**To Be Considered To-day.**  
Senator Johnston's amendment proposing to safeguard the reserves of the so-called country banks will be considered today, and it is believed that it will be adopted. Senator Nelson's amendment proposing that the banks shall pay interest on deposits of government money also went over until today.

Senator Lodge's amendment to include in the bond feature Porto Rican bonds, or bonds of the insular government of Porto Rico, was adopted on a closely divided yeas and nays vote, but a similar amendment to include bonds of the Philippine government, including the friar bonds and bonds of the city of Manila, met opposition.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, asked if the bonds were guaranteed by the United States government. Mr. Lodge answered in the negative. They were in the same position as bonds of a State, and they were of the character of Territorial bonds.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, told Mr. Lodge emphatically that the Philippine bonds were not in the same position as city or State bonds, and they were of the character of Territorial bonds.

**Doubtful About Philippines.**  
"No one knows," said Mr. Teller, "what the future of those islands is to be, nor what the relation of our country to them is to be. The people who bought the Philippine bonds took their chances, and it would be entirely against the principle of this bill to put the government in the position of insuring them."

Mr. Lodge replied that the government of the United States had insured them to a similar extent, in that they were authorized by an act of Congress and approved by the United States government.

Mr. Teller said that this amendment had not come before the committee. The committee had trimmed the bill so as to meet the objections of the House, and it after it leaves the Senate. He was in favor of retaining railroad bonds, but they had been eliminated to anticipate opposition after the bill leaves the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich said the Senator from Colorado was mistaken. This amendment had been laid before the committee and passed over.

Mr. Teller then remembered that the amendment "came before the committee and was rejected."

Mr. Lodge persisted that the bonds were of equal standing with other municipal and State bonds allowed in the bill for emergency currency, and he allowed the amendment to be recommitted to the Finance Committee.

**Nelson Starts Conflict.**  
Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, stirred up a conflict unexpectedly by offering his amendment requiring the government to exact interest on its deposits in national banks. Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, made a long argument against the proposal, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Nelson. Mr. Hopkins said that the government's deposits were the people's money, and the purpose of the deposit was to make it accessible to the people by distributing it in bank deposits throughout the country. If interest were charged thereon it would raise the rate of interest to the people, who borrowed from the banks.

Mr. Nelson asked if the banks separated government funds from other money on deposit.

"Of course they do not," replied Mr. Hopkins, "but having the government funds on deposit, they are inclined to lend money at a lower rate of interest."

"And are the banks' money-making institutions," asked Mr. Nelson, "doing what they can afford to do for the benefit of the public?"

Again Mr. Nelson inquired what information the Senator from Illinois had showing that the banks lent the money of private depositors at one rate of interest and the money of the government at another. Mr. Nelson added that since he seemed to get no encouragement from the Finance Committee, he thought his amendment was going to a graveyard, and he would withdraw it.

Mr. Aldrich interposed to assure Mr. Nelson that the Finance Committee would give his amendment careful attention, and it was allowed to go over.

**Overman Wants Commission.**  
A commission to investigate the recent panic, also the banking and currency system, was proposed for in an amendment offered by Senator Overman, of North Carolina.

The duties of the proposed commission are to be far-reaching. It will look into loans made by national banks to brokers operating on stock exchanges, and examine the collateral accepted for the loans. It is to search out financial abuses in the relations of the bank and stock exchanges, and delve into the system of trading on margins.

It is also to learn the financial needs of the country at different seasons, and give attention especially to the requirements of the country in moving the crops. It provides for a commission of fifteen Senators, five Representatives, and five others, to be appointed by the President. No more than three of each group of five shall be members of the same political party. The salary of the commissioners shall be \$25 a month, and it is to report to the President in January, 1909, and the President shall transmit the report to Congress.

It is not expected that the amendment will be adopted, but a compromise embodying in some form its principal features may be adopted.

## FILIBUSTER CROWDS HOUSE.

### Members Fill Seats to Be Ready for Struggle.

John Sharp Williams' threat that Congress must be up and doing, or the Democrats would run amuck, resulted in a full attendance of Republicans when the House met yesterday. Mr. Williams announced that, as the minority leader, he had grown tired of the evident purpose of the Republicans to do nothing at this session.

He announced further that unless the Republicans would agree to the passage of an employers' liability act, an anti-injunction bill, and certain other measures the Democrats would insist upon the regular order. This was tantamount to a notice from the minority leader that he intended to lead a filibuster.

Therefore, the Republican leaders of the House got together and caused notice to be served on the majority that it was imperative every Republican should be in his seat every day of the session.

When the chaplain offered prayer at noon yesterday there was hardly an empty seat on either side of the chamber. The Democrats as well as the Republicans were in attendance ready for the struggle.

Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes, who is making his home in Washington, was unable to attend the Louisville conference of Kentucky Republicans in the interests of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, for which he joined Senator-elect Bradley in making a call.

He sent a telegram, in which he expressed his unqualified indorsement of the Fairbanks movement and expressed the hope that Kentucky would stand by him. A feature of the Fairbanks movement in Kentucky attracting attention is that it has drawn together practically every leader of Republican aims in the State during the periods when the party has been dominant.

**Speech by Senator Deboe.**  
Former Senator W. J. Deboe was one of the speakers at the conference held at Louisville on Monday. He has already been elected a delegate to the Chicago convention.

Three hundred Republicans, representing every Congressional district in the State, attended Monday's conference. Senator Bradley led off with an enthusiastic speech, predicting that Kentucky would send a solid Fairbanks delegation to Chicago. Other speeches were made, and a plan of organization was mapped out with a view to putting up a hot fight in every Congressional district contested by the Taft followers. Headquarters were ordered established at Louisville.

**Address is Promulgated.**  
The following address was promulgated: To the Republicans of Kentucky: At a conference of the Republicans of the State of Kentucky this day, held in Louisville in the interest of Vice President W. Fairbanks, this address to the Republicans of Kentucky was adopted and directed to be signed by the undersigned committee and published.

The great majority of the Republican voters of Kentucky have no selfish interest in the struggle for the Presidential nomination, but do most earnestly desire the nomination of a candidate who can certainly be elected. They also anxiously desire the nomination of a candidate who can carry Kentucky.

**Undesirability of Taft.**  
Conceding the distinguished ability and services of Mr. Taft, we believe it might prove unwise to nominate him, for the reasons that the labor vote and the negro vote are hostile to him, and because his campaign is directed and controlled by Federal officeholders, and, if nominated, his nomination will be chiefly due to their activity and efforts, which fact will, in our judgment, greatly weaken him as a candidate before the people.

If the Republican party is to win in the nation this year it must have for its candidate one who will appeal to and convince every element of party strength. The loss to our ticket of a substantial portion of the labor vote, or of the negro vote, or of a large class of honest and earnest Republican voters, would make almost certain the defeat of a Democratic President. The loss to us of all these classes would make certain Democratic success.

**Fairbanks' Qualifications.**  
We believe that Vice President Fairbanks, Indiana's favorite son, and our friend and neighbor, would combine these and all elements of party strength, and that if nominated, he will be triumphantly elected. We also believe that his nomination will insure Kentucky's electoral vote for the Republican ticket.

"We believe that the exalted character, the distinguished and patriotic services of the Vice President, his unswerving and effective devotion to the great principles and policies of our party throughout his career, and especially during the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations; his freedom from political weakness; his personality and life history all contribute to make him the logical candidate of our party in the great struggle that is approaching."

**Gratitude to Indiana.**  
The Republicans of Kentucky are not ingrates. They know the Republicans of no State in the Union have stood by them as have the Republicans of Indiana.

"This has always been true. Never have the Republicans of Kentucky acted in favor of the Republicans of Indiana that was not according. Their kindness to us has been so uniform, so varied, and of such long standing that we know it to be of the noblest, most unselfish character."

"To-day we are the everlasting debtors of Indiana. Our indebtedness we can never fully discharge. Let us now, in this hour of opportunity, repay in some small way the debt, indebtedness, or gratitude that we owe to Indiana for her kindness and her aid in our struggle."

"It should be the delight of Kentucky Republicans to support him. Let us give him our loyal, unstinted support, and we shall not stand alone."

"Republicans throughout the length and breadth of the country are accepting him as the solution of this struggle. His nomination is the logic of the situation. As Kentucky goes the nation may go."

"We appeal to the Republicans of Kentucky to stand by Indiana. Go to the county conventions on April 25 and vote for delegates pledged for Fairbanks. Also vote for committeemen who will serve the party unselfishly."

"Ask those Federal officeholders who wish you to make them chairmen of your committees to be content with what they have, and to allow the boys in the trenches to have some voice in party management."

**METCALF MUST EXPLAIN.**  
Secretary to Show Why Navy Department Exceeded Appropriation.

Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, will appear before the House Committee on Appropriations today to explain why his department entered into contracts involving expenditures of approximately \$12,000,000 for armor for new battleships when Congress appropriated only \$10,000,000 for that purpose.

The news that the Navy Department had made authorization for an expenditure of the higher sum was conveyed to the House Tuesday by Secretary Metcalf. The Secretary urged that \$500,000 be made immediately available in order that the department might meet bills for armor.

Otherwise, he said, it might be necessary for him to close up some of the several yards where ships are now building, and in addition certain completed or constructing vessels for the navy might shut down for the present.

Leaders of the House express irritation over the action of the Secretary for making contracts calling for expenditures in excess of the appropriations.

**Will Report Liability Bill.**  
A bill providing for the enactment of an employers' liability law will be reported to the House Committee by the committee on the Judiciary. A statement to this effect was made yesterday by a prominent member of the House Committee.

## ALLIES OF INDIANA

### Kentucky Republicans Will Fight Fairbanks' Battle.

#### PAST FAVORS NOT FORGOTTEN

**Debt of Gratitude to Fellow-partisans in Neighbor State is Invoked in Appeal to Support Vice President Fairbanks—Enthusiastic Meeting in the City of Louisville.**

Former Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes, who is making his home in Washington, was unable to attend the Louisville conference of Kentucky Republicans in the interests of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, for which he joined Senator-elect Bradley in making a call.

He sent a telegram, in which he expressed his unqualified indorsement of the Fairbanks movement and expressed the hope that Kentucky would stand by him. A feature of the Fairbanks movement in Kentucky attracting attention is that it has drawn together practically every leader of Republican aims in the State during the periods when the party has been dominant.

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## HOTEL CAPE MAY

### THIS NEW MILLION DOLLAR STRUCTURE OF BRICK AND STEEL CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

#### Will Open April Eleventh and Remain Open Entire Year

#### Finest Hotel on the Jersey Coast

Commencing April 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad will operate trains between Broad Street Station and Cape May via Delaware River Bridge route. Leave Broad Street Station, week days, 4:02 p. m.; Sundays, 4:23 a. m. Returning, leave Cape May, week days, 8:05 a. m.; Sundays, 5:30 p. m. Fine connections from New York, South, and West. Also fast express trains to and from Cape May by the Reading Railroad via Camden.



250 Bedrooms, 150 Bathrooms, with hot and cold, fresh and sea water. Long distance telephone in every room. Four Otis plunger elevators.